



Vol. XXVI, Issue 2

Huc wiconi na wira | First Bear Moon

January 27, 2012



State of the Union
Address

Page 11



P-Dub
Production
presents:
Thunder
Mountain
Singers

Page 16

Ho-Chunk Nation Forestry Management Plan Act



Marlon WhiteEagle
Staff Writer

The Ho-Chunk Nation will soon have its first Forest Management Plan which is required by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for all trust lands. The Ho-Chunk Nation is one of the last tribes in Wisconsin to implement a Forest Management Plan. Mark Gawron, Forester for the Division of Natural Resources of the Ho-Chunk Nation's Heritage Preservation Department, and Nathan Goodwin, Environmental Scientist for Environmental Express Services, Inc., have been working together preparing the plan for the Ho-Chunk Nation.

The Forest Management Plan was developed in accordance with the 53 Indian Affairs Manual, Chapter 2, Forest Management Planning, Release #128, September 1, 2006. A written description of the plan ensures that forest management is environmentally sensitive, sustainable, and economically viable. Without a Forest Management Plan in place, only six activities are allowed on trust lands: preparation of a Forest Management Plan, Emergency sale of timber on allotted land, free use

cutting without permit, fire management measures, trespass protection and prosecution, and insect and disease control.

The plan will set standards and guidelines, is based on our current resources, and aims to benefit all the Ho-Chunk Nation's forestland. The plan hopes to help maintain all indigenous species in their natural range. The management plans to reduce any excessive woodcutting and will plant new trees in the event of flooding, fire, lightning, disease, or excessive woodcutting. The management will also implement, maintain, and improve practices, guidelines, and regulations to stay up to date. Most importantly, the management will be cultural aware when dealing with forestland near and around the Ho-Chunk Nation cultural sites and resources. Recreation and tourism use of forestland will be sought after options.

The Forest Management Plan is aligned with the Ho-Chunk Nation goals and objectives as follows:

1. **To preserve Ho-Chunk Traditions through natural resource management.** Where soils permits, grow more: black ash, tamarack, basswood, red maple, sugar maple, silver maple, white oak, northern white cedar, jack pine, black oak, bur oak, northern pine, red oak, swamp white oak, and white oak.

2. **Maintain the health and vigor of the Ho-Chunk Nation forest through sustainable silvicultural practices** on over-mature or neglected forest stands; establish and maintain annual allowable cut to ensure a portion of the forest is regenerated through commercial timber sales; lands with heavier soils will be managed for high quality oak and northern hardwood sawlogs; lands with sandy soils will be managed for



Mark Gawron, Ho-Chunk Nation Forester, oversees compliance with timber sales contracts.

quality red pine, white pine, jack pine, white oak, boltwood, and sawlogs; continue with management objectives stated in Kickapoo Valley Reserve management plan.

3. **Protect and preserve unique cultural features of Ho-Chunk Nation lands** (to include): the springs on the O'Conner parcel, Hopinkah allotment spring, forty acres of Pine Barren off of Brockway Road in Jackson County, Black River Falls and Wisconsin Dells powwow grounds, the mounds at Kingsley Bend, Kimball I, and Muscoda, and the petroglyphs at Nine Eagles by providing a shoreline buffer.

4. **Maintain quality white-tail deer habitat** that is open to all Ho-Chunk members by executing sustainable forestry management.

5. **Allow for removal of trees when housing or business developments are desired or warranted.**

The Ho-Chunk Nation Forest Management Plan is a Category 2 plan. The plan's content will include an inventory, requires Bureau of

Indian Affairs and Tribal Resolution approval, Tribal Goals and Objectives, forest description, protection, forestland management, forest history, social and economic benefit assessment, document retention, and compliance of other federal mandates.

An inventory will be completed using the U.S. Forestry Service's Forest Inventory & Analysis program, which ensures a forest's sustainability. Forest description will include resource assessment and general location map. Forest history will have chronology of events, harvest record, and maps and charts. Social and Economic benefit assessment will include income, Indian benefits, non-Indian benefits, regional economic impacts,

economic trends, and a social assessment. Document retention will require archival copies of the plan and supporting documents in a central office.

The Ho-Chunk Nation lands currently consist of 12,760 acres; with 4,014 acres of land in trust status, 5,117 acres of fee simple lands, and 3,629 acres of individually owned allotment/homesteads. The Forest Management Plan will cover all 12,760 acres.

INSIDE SCOOP...

Letters	Page 2
Health	Page 3
Elders	Page 4
News	Page 5-6
Culture	Page 7
Old Stories	Page 8-9
Gardening	Page 10
News	Page 11
Alcoholism	Page 12
Ads / Legals	Page 13
Notices	Page 14
Announcements	Page 15
Good News	Page 16

Want something special placed in the Hoak Worak? Limited space is available so send your request in early. Submissions will be handled on a first come first serve basis.



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FROM THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT To the Ho-Chunk People:

In the first part of this administration, I've learned the sacrifices and rewards of public service. I'm proud to work alongside so many people who share the same desires to make this nation stronger for the next generation. While all may not vocalize their aspirations to create a good future for Ho-Chunk people, their actions definitely do. Thanks to all those who continue to invest themselves for a great cause.

We are not "starting" this mission. We are simply continuing what has gone back since time unknown.

In the most recent news, the

Ho-Chunk Nation has taken another step closer to taking advantage of the fourth site guaranteed in our compact with the state. In order to do so, the Nation must come to a formal agreement with the City of Beloit and Rock County. After several years, the Legislature, with assistance of the Executive Branch, has come to a place where the "agreement" can move toward formal approval.

This is a significant development in the evolution of our gaming industry. Whether the place or time is right for some, elected officials and executives are

exploring ways to meet the requests of tribal members to grow our communities. We've been asked for new community, youth, elder, healing, and law enforcement centers. Branch offices are sought along with funding needs for the Veteran's Home Ownership Program and Elder Pilot Program. In addition, our current gaming operations are in need of essential upgrades and capital improvements. Instead of finding reasons these items can't come to reality, officials of the Nation are capitalizing with a pro-active approach and a means at which the

desires can be met.

This is a long wait even if everything goes as planned. If the Legislature chooses to go forward with this operation in the southern state line region by endorsing the agreement, the prospects of meeting those needs looks more optimistic. As we have, the next generation of leadership may inherit the benefits of this great step forward.

As President, I represent the Nation on all matters that affect our interests and welfare and will continue to do so proudly whenever and wherever needed. I'm proud to be a part of such a great



Jon Greendeer

effort made the pioneering leaders before me. I will continue with this great honor and privilege. Thank you.

In the service of the People,
Maaşsuga
Jon Greendeer
President of the Ho-Chunk Nation

Greetings tribal members:

It is hard to believe how quickly the year 2011 came and went and the changes we weathered along the way. As 2012 is here and under way, so too is the federal government and the Indian Health Service tribal budget advisory committee. The IHS TBAC as is now is busy formulating budget recommendations for 2014 and as a member of the national advisory committee, there are numerous steps.

A single budget cycle takes over three years to complete, guided by major legislation, guiding principles, and the President's agenda. The three year process consists of four phases:

Planning (approximately 6 months), starting in October or earlier, a full 2 years before the year for which the budget is being planned

Formulation (approximately 9 months) from April through January, when the IHS budget

is acted upon by DHHS, OMB and finally sent to Congress

Presentation to Congress, Congressional review and action is (approximately 9 months) from February through September

Execution, which spans the fiscal year for which the funds are appropriated (12 months)

Another way to look at the road map of a long and encompassing process by levels of review and recommendation:

- Planning Phase – Indian Tribal Urban input begins at the Area/Service Unit level where health care services are delivered, and at the National level where meetings are held to present budget recommendations to Department of Health & Human Services and Office of Management Budget.

- Formulation Phase – ITU formulates 12 Areas budget recommendations and submits

to IHS Headquarters. After the National meeting, IHS begins its Rules-Based process and all budget discussions and decisions are embargoed until the release of President's Budget to Congress the 1st Monday of February.

- Presentation to Congress Phase – IHS appears before House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees and Authorizing Committees who review and act on the President's Budget request.

Execution Phase – IHS prepares spending plan for the appropriated funds, and apportionments, allots, allowances by quarters for the year.

The Ho-Chunk Nation appropriations history is as follows:

Ho-Chunk Summary (2009-2010)

For Hospitals & Clinics, the increase was 12.9%.

For Contract Health Services, the increase was 30.6%.

And for Contract Support Costs, the increase was 115.4%.

Complete Summary – Agency to Bemidji to Ho-Chunk

2009-2010	Agency	Bemidji	Ho-Chunk
H&C	9.8%	19.3%	12.9%
CHS	22.8%	25.1%	30.6%
CSC	41.1%	69.7%	115.4%

As the numbers show, the increases vary as these contracts are renegotiated each year with Indian Health Services and are appropriated by the Senate, House of Representatives, reconciled after agreement is reached and the President of the United States submits and the tribal budget advisory committee presents the budget to the Secretary of Health.

Ci Nak Hira Kara

To all that will listen;

A-ho! My name is not important at this time, but let me first say that I am a person who is currently "serving time" for my 5th DUI. Even though there was no accident in my crime, there were some victims involved. That is the reason for this letter it's a statement from to the people of the Ho-Chunk Nation who are part of my victims. I'm currently in a group called "Victim Impact Program", it's a completely voluntary program and as a group we have gotten a chance to hear some stories from victims of our various crimes. One of our "projects" is to do something positive not only for ourselves but of course our victims. I chose to write a letter to all my relatives and loved ones and most of all the young people of the Nation.

So here it is I, Justin Decorah, am truly sorry for my actions. Also that I did not take the time to consider the effects of my decision would have on those around me. My young family, wife and my Ho-Chunk people are victims of my crime of drunk driving. Not only directly but indirectly I've sent a message that it's okay to drink and drive when in reality it is not! My situation could have easily have ended up like another statistic of someone being hurt or even worse yet, death.

With "Kijire Nagu" in the not too distant future I hope the Nation will look into the possibility of having this group "Victim Impact Program" or something like it involved with the programs they will offer at this new facility. Because I have certainly got something out of listening to our speakers, they in turn have been able to take one more step towards recovery with each telling of their story. Once again let me say that I'm sorry to the victims of my crime and know that I'm working on making sure that this doesn't happen again.

*Pi na gigi
Justin Decorah*

Ho-Chunk Health Care Center in Black River Falls

Diabetes Learning Circle January/February 2012

Date	Topic
January 19	Taking Care of Your Smile
February 2	Diabetes Discussion/Support Group
February 16	Heart Health

The Diabetes Learning Circle is a morning presentation and breakfast designed to provide people with information regarding diabetes prevention and management. Anyone is welcome to attend but we ask that you register for a seat.

The program is from 8:30- 9:15 each scheduled day in the Ho-Chunk Health Care Center Conference Classroom. A nutritious breakfast is served during the program. (Topics are subject to change).

For more information or to register contact:
Kathy Braaten, Nutritionist, 715-284-9851 ext. 5335

January is Radon Action Month

Submitted by Pamela Thunder, RS Tribal Sanitarian

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that when in the outdoor environment is harmless. Radon gas is formed during the natural decay of uranium in soils and rock. Radon can accumulate to higher more dangerous levels when trapped in your home. It enters the home through small cracks and crevices in your foundations or other openings such as a sump.

Radon has been found in elevated levels in homes in every state. No area of the country is free from the risk. The gas was first studied when uranium miners were exposed to high levels during the mining process.

Why should my family be concerned about radon? Radon gas exposure is the second leading cause

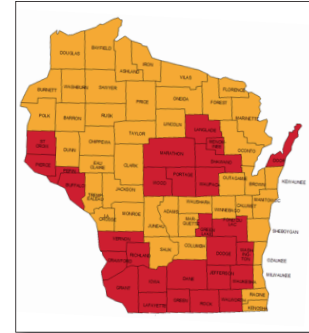
of lung cancer deaths. It is estimated that it is responsible for about 21,000 cases of lung cancer each year in the United States. Radon gas exposure is 25 times more dangerous if you smoke.

How can I protect my family? It's easy start by testing your home! It is recommended that all homes be tested at least using a short term charcoal test kit. This kit is very simple to use and can be found at local hardware stores or through the Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Environmental Health. Simply open the kit and place the unit on the lowest living level of your home in a location away from doors, windows, and vents. Package the test kit unit up in the prepaid envelope after 72 hours and send it to the laboratory for analysis. The Environmental Protection Agency

recommends that homes tested above 4.0 pCi/L should be evaluated by the Environmental Health Department. The home may require long term testing or possibly remediation.

Existing homes can be remediated by creating additional ventilation for the radon gas to exit your home along with sealing up all cracks and crevices in the basement of your home. New homes can also be built using radon resistant construction techniques which include using approved grading materials, installation of soil gas collection system, proper sheeting, proper sealing of foundations, and ventilation pipes.

See attached map.
In Wisconsin the counties highlighted in red are in Zone 1, which is an area with high radon potential.



The counties highlighted in orange are located in Zone 2, which is an area with moderate radon potential.

Diabetes foot care

Submitted by Jess Thill, HCN RN

If you have diabetes you are more likely to have foot problems. Diabetes can damage your nerves which is called diabetic neuropathy. This, in turn, may make you less able to feel an injury or pressure on the skin of your foot. You may not notice a foot injury until severe damage or infection develops.

Diabetes changes your body's ability to fight infections and damages blood vessels resulting in less blood and oxygen getting to your feet. Because of this, small sores or breaks in the skin may become deeper skin ulcers. The affected limb may need to be amputated if these skin ulcers do not improve, get larger, or go deeper into the skin.

If you have diabetes, you should:

- Improve control of your blood sugar
- Stop smoking
- Get a foot exam by your health care provider at least once a year and learn whether you have nerve damage.
- Check and care for your feet every day, especially if you already have known nerve or blood vessel damage or current foot problems.

Follow the instructions below.

DAILY CARE ROUTINE
Check your feet and toes every day. Look carefully at the top, sides, soles, heels, and between the toes.

Wash your feet and toes every day with lukewarm water and mild soap. Strong soaps may damage the skin.

• Test the temperature of the water with your fingers or elbows before putting your feet in warm or hot water. Because of your diabetes, you may not be able to sense if the water is too hot. Burns can easily occur.

• Gently and thoroughly dry your feet, especially between your toes. Infections can develop in moist areas.

- Your feet may become very dry and may crack, possibly causing an infection. After bathing your feet, soften dry skin with lotion, petroleum jelly, lanolin, or oil. Do not put lotion between your toes if you have sores there.

Ask your health care provider if it is okay for you to trim your nails. If it is, ask your health care provider to show you the safest way. If your toenails are not trimmed correctly, you may get a foot sore or ulcer.

- Soak your feet in lukewarm water to soften your nails before trimming.
- Cut the nail straight across, because curved nails are more likely to become ingrown.

Avoid sitting with your legs crossed or standing in one position for long periods of time.

If you smoke, stop. It decreases blood flow to the feet.

TIPS ON SHOES AND SOCKS

Wear shoes at all times to protect your feet from injury. Otherwise, if you have poor vision and less ability to feel pain, you may not notice minor cuts or bumps.

- Check the inside of your shoes for rough areas or torn pieces that can cause excess pressure or irritation.

• If you have nerve damage to your feet, change or temporarily remove your shoes after 5 hours of wearing them during the day. This changes the pressure points during the course of the day.

The type of shoes you wear when you have diabetes is important:

- Wear comfortable, well-fitting shoes that have plenty of room in them. Never buy shoes that do not fit properly, hoping the shoes will stretch with time. Nerve damage may prevent you from being able to sense pressure from poorly fitting shoes. You may need a

special shoe made to fit your foot.

- Wear shoes made of canvas, leather, or suede. Do not wear shoes made out of plastic, or another material that does not breathe. Do not wear thong sandals.

- Wear shoes you can easily adjust. They should have laces, Velcro, or buckles.

- Do not wear shoes with pointed or open toes, such as high heels, flip-flops, or sandals.

Socks may provide an extra layer of protection between your shoe and your foot.

- Wear clean, dry socks or nonbinding panty hose every day.

- Do NOT wear stockings with seams that can cause pressure points.

- Wear socks to bed if your feet are cold. In cold weather, wear warm socks and limit your exposure to the cold to prevent frostbite.

MORE HELPFUL TIPS

- Do NOT use antiseptic solutions on your feet because these can burn and injure skin.

- Do NOT apply a heating pad or hot water bottle to your feet. Avoid hot pavement or hot sandy beaches.

- Remove shoes and socks during visits to your health care provider. This is a reminder that you may need a foot exam.

- Do NOT treat corns or calluses yourself using over-the-counter remedies. Make an appointment with a podiatrist to treat foot problems.

- If obesity prevents you from being physically able to inspect your feet, ask a family member, neighbor, or visiting nurse to perform this important check.

Report sores or other changes to your nurse or doctor immediately. Report all blisters, bruises, cuts, sores, or areas of redness.

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Chili Lunch



MENU

- Chili
- Frybread
- Cornbread
- & Dessert!

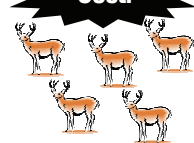
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Friday, January 27

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The Hocak Worak encourages the submission of letters to the Editor. All letters must include the signature, address and telephone number of the author. Letters are subject to editing for grammar, length, malicious and libelous content.

The Hocak Worak reserves the right to reject any advertising, material, or letters submitted for publication. The submission of articles, poetry, artwork and photos is encouraged. The Editor makes the sole decision of what is published in the Hocak Worak. The Hocak Worak will not assume any responsibility for unsolicited material.

Submissions deadlines for the Hocak Worak are by 4:30 PM. We cannot guarantee the publication of submissions meeting these deadlines if the space is not available. No part of this publication may be produced without express written consent from the Editor.

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Attention: The Next Deadline of the Hocak Worak will be Feb. 3rd which will be published on Feb. 10th. Please contact Enrollment at ext. 1015 if you have a change of address or would like to be placed on the mailing list.

TAU Holds Conference to educate Elders on Hoarding

Sanford LittleEagle
Staff Writer

On Wednesday, January 11, 2012 the Tribal Aging Unit Advisory board sponsored a Conference to educate elders on Hoarding; held at Ho-Chunk Gaming Wisconsin Dells Convention Center.

Elder Parmenton Decorah welcomed everyone present with a morning greeting spoken in Ho-Chunk, and asked Martin LittleWolf to offer a word of prayer. The Sanford WhiteEagle Post brought in the Eagle Staff and Colors as Wazi Jaci sang the Welcome Song and the Flag Song of the Ho-Chunk Nation.

Decorah then introduced Professional Organizer Brendan McDaniel who has been featured on the A & E Channel, Discovery Channel, and TLC. His specialty is diagnosing behaviors in common every day people whose habits turn from hobby collecting to serious compulsive shopping and hoarding.

An estimated fifty tribal members attended; many of those were Elders who travelled from Milwaukee, Madison, Wisconsin Dells, Waksikma, Nekoosa, Wittenberg, Green Bay, La Crosse, Tomah, Dells Dam and Black River Falls. They all attended to listen to the information presented by McDaniel.

First of all let's define Hoarding, a clinical diagnosis would describe someone as a person with low self esteem, suffering from depression, and becomes withdrawn and most suffer from Obsessive Compulsive Disorder. There are five levels to indicate the degree of household clutter and hoarding:

Level 1

- All doors & stairways accessible
- 1-3 spills or pet accidents evident

- Light evidence of rodents/insects

- Clutter not excessive
- Normal housekeeping
- Safety & healthy sanitation

- No orders

Level 2

- 1 Exit blocked
- 1 major appliance or regionally appropriate heating, cooling or ventilation device not working for longer than 6 months

- Some pet order
- Cat spray or pet waste puddles

- Light pet dander in evidence

- 3 or more incidents of feces in cat box

- Limited fish, reptile or bird pet care

- Light to medium evidence of common household rodents/insects

- Clutter inhibits use of more than two rooms
- Unclear functions of living room, bedroom

- Slight narrowing of household pathways

- Limited evidence of housekeeping, vacuuming, sweeping

- Tolerable, but not pleasant odors

- Overflowing garbage cans
- Light to medium mildew in bathroom or kitchen

- Moderately soiled food preparation surfaces

Level 3

- Visible clutter outdoors

- Items normally stored indoors evident outside (TV, sofa)

- 2 or more appliances broken or not functioning

- Inappropriate and/or excessive use of electric and extension cords

- Light structural damage limited to 1 part of the home; recent (less than 6 months)

- Pets exceed local Humane Society limits by 1-3 animals, excluding well-cared-for puppy or kitten litter less than 4 months old

- Stagnant fish tank



Elders listen intently and ponder the thought, "Am I really a hoarder?"

- Poorly maintained reptile aquarium; odor and waste
- Bird droppings not recently cleaned

- Audible, but not visible, evidence of rodents
- Light flea infestation

- Medium amount of spider webs inside house

- Visible clutter outdoors narrowed hallways and stairs

- 1 bathroom or bedroom not fully usable; i.e. items stored in shower

- Small amounts of 1-2 obviously hazardous substances, chemicals, substance spills, broken glass

- Excessive dust

- Bed linens, including pillow, show evidence of dirt, long time use

- No evidence of any recent vacuuming or sweeping

- Heavy soiled food preparation surfaces

- Obvious and irritating odor

- Unused, full or odorous garbage cans

- Dirty or soiled laundry throughout house, exceeding 3 hamper-size baskets per bedroom

Level 4

- Structural damage to part of home (longer than 6 months)

- Mold or mildew on walls or floors

- Inappropriate use of appliances: storing paper in oven: storing nonfood items in refrigerator (beyond batteries, film)

- Evidence of damage to 2 or more sections of wall board

- Faulty weather protection: deteriorated or ineffective waterproofing of exterior walls, roof, foundation or floors, including broken windows or doors; missing or damaged gutters/downspouts

- Hazardous electrical wiring

- Odor or evidence of sewage backup

- Pets exceed local Humane Society limits by 4 animals (any type)

- Obvious aged animal waste exceeding 2-3 recent "accidents"

- Pet dander on all furnishings

- Pets have free range with evidence of destructive behavior, clawed furnishings, chewed doors or frame

- Excessive spiders and webs

- Bats, squirrels, raccoons in attic or room

- Flea infestation

- Designated bedroom

- unusable; living area or sleeping on sofa or floor

- Hazardous materials stored inside of home, e.g. gasoline, aged, rusted and leaking paint or household chemical cans and bottles

- Excessive combustible & highly flammable packed material in living area or attached garage

- Rotting food on counters

- 1-15 aged canned goods with buckled tops and sides

- No covers on beds, sleeping directly on mattress, lice on bedding or furnishings

- No clean dishes or utensils locatable in kitchen

Level 5

- Structural damage, structural damage obvious in home

- Broken walls

- No electrical power, except for rural homes not serviced by power companies

- No water connections

- No sewer, septic system nonoperational

- Standing water in basement or room

- Fire hazard, hazardous material or contaminants storage exceeds local ordinances

- Pets dangerous to occupants and/or guests

- Rodents evident and in sight mosquito or insect infestations

- Regional "critter" infestations; i.e. snakes in interior of home

- Kitchen and bathroom unusable due to clutter

- Client sleeping elsewhere as house is not livable

- Human defecation

- Rotting food

- More than 15 aged canned goods with buckled tops and sides

- Decorah stated that the CHR's that visit the homes of many Elders had shared the concern about Elders maybe living in many of these said conditions. So with that, the TAU Advisory Board met and decided to hold the conference on hoarding.

- Tribal member Ernestine Helgesen said with a big laugh, "I see myself in the first couple of stages." Like many of us, Ernestine likes to go to the waruhaha second hand stores and mentioned, "The information was very useful."

- The overall message that McDaniel kept reiterating during his presentation was to "Pay it forward" and by

example he meant when you are given an item, when the use for that item wears out "pay it forward"; donate it, give it to someone else who can hoard it for awhile, just kidding but allow someone else to get use out of it so you can relieve some clutter in your home.

There are many tips for proper storage, but that is where you need to separate logical items over obsessive items. You don't need to keep receipts from your Walmart splurges from three years ago. Keep your tax papers for as long as seven years, and your personal tax, wages, bills, home and utilities for one year. Otherwise empty your clutter.

While many Elders come from an era where storage and handing down precious heirlooms were common, some feel the need to distinguish between junk and OCD behaviors. An old Ho-Chunk carved ice fishing lure may be valuable, however that Dollar Tree knick knack may not be the glue that holds your collectables together.

An interesting fact from McDaniel's presentation is, when facing clutter take your time to clean and organize. It is recommended not to take on your whole house in one afternoon, but realistically start with one room. If it does not hold museum quality value, throw it away. Often people set themselves up for failure by saying "I'm going to sort it, donate it, or plan a rummage sale." As the saying goes, "It's easier said than done."

Most people who do really suffer from these symptoms cannot often be told they are living in these conditions and an attempt to fix their clutter is at times a struggle and it is recommended that these individuals be seen by a counselor or Professional Organizer. It can be emotionally devastating to the affected person if they are improperly addressed, so do not gather the family and go to Choka and Gaga's house and throw all their stuff away. Seek out professional help that addresses their emotional needs and physical needs to help prevent hoarding.

ANA Grant Update-Update-Update

Ho-Chunk
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Language Division
N4845 Hwy. 58
Mauston, WI 53948
Fax: 608-847-7203



The Ho-Chunk Language Division and the Ana Grant project staff want to thank all the elders who attended the, "Elder-Gathering". The meeting was exciting and very informative. We talked about Ho-Chunk language and curriculum development for schools. We will have other elder sessions. For this reason, we are asking all elders who speak the Ho-Chunk language or even understand Ho-Chunk to contact our office so we can contact you. You can help the Ho-Chunk Nation to keep language alive. We need every Ho-Chunk's help.

Please contact Jo-Ann Jones Or Lori Funmaker
at 1-800-492-5745.

Loss of Ho-Chunk Hunting Lands in Sauk County

Sanford LittleEagle
Staff Writer

Many families of the Wisconsin Dells, Baraboo and Reedsburg areas grew up hunting so many heavily wooded areas on Ho-Chunk lands that have disappeared over the last twenty years. What was once good hunting lands has turned into nothing but a memory? Every year around the area you could count on seeing the Clouds driving the fields behind the Neesh-La Pow-Wow grounds, or the Lonetrees posted around Fern Dell road or a lone hunter posted around the cornfield by the Wellness. Ho-Chunks have been hunting these lands for as long as Ho-Chunks have been on this earth. There is still a few that hunts the area, but many have adapted and have now focused on the future of hunting for the area.

Now with the expansion of the Highway 12 corridor project where the State of Wisconsin has created a new super highway that diverts all major traffic off old highway 12 onto the new highway. For Ho-Chunk hunters it was another obstacle, and another few hundred less acres to hunt on. With the County, State, and the Ho-Chunk Nation working on plans to develop the corridor and combat signage ordinances; It means the rest of the area will eventually vanish as well. It does not mean those Ho-Chunk hunters will never hunt again, but the drives they grew up hunting will be nothing but a story retold of "when we used to have lands to hunt on".

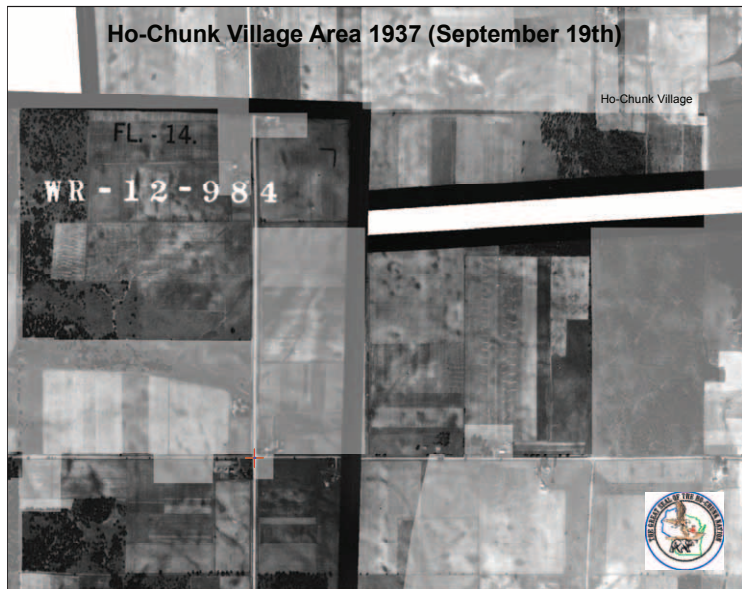
Tribal members that have hunted the Baraboo area for years have been moving in to northwestern Sauk (public hunting) and southern Juneau County (tribal lands) where there are still hundreds of acres of tribal lands to hunt on and is located far enough away from anybody where

often times, gives hunters like Terrance "TJ" Johnson time to pray and reflect and let the worries of everyday life to pass by while he is out from morning to dusk in the woods waiting for that "one shot." Johnson has moved away from gun hunting and prefers the bow but still goes out during Wisconsin's Gun Hunt season. But from September to December whenever he has time TJ is out in the woods.

Before the House of Wellness and before Ho-Chunk property management put up apartments out past the original Ho-Chunk Village, it was actually a decent plot of hunting land from where the roads intersect between White Eagle Road and Littlegeorge Road. From that intersection westward towards what is now the Sanford White Eagle American Legion Post onward to the pow-wow grounds was all used for hunting by tribal members for years.

Kevin Funmaker grew up here and on the Oneida reservation and recalls the hunting lands and now hunts with his son Dylan. Funmaker was concerned by the safety of where he now hunts, he enjoys what's left of the areas hunting land. However he prefers to Bow hunt as well, but it is the safety for not only young Dylan but for all the little residents of Ho-Chunk Village. Kevin was concerned with how close the lands are to people and their homes.

So Kevin started talking with other tribal members who also hunt and know the area. They talked about hunters safety and how to address the dilemma of hunters shooting too close to where there is a populace. Boyd Lonetree, who also is a local hunter, reflected on how he switched from gun to bow hunting in the area as well. Lonetree still gun hunts with his children during the gun season as well, Boyd agreed with Funmaker that as the

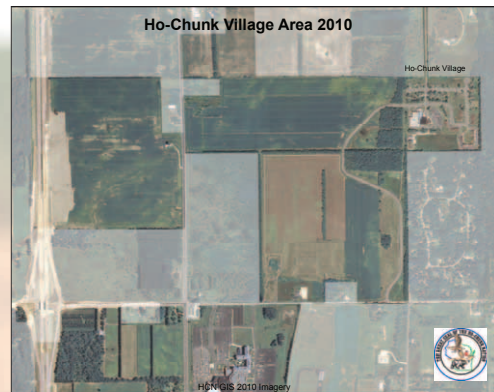


Shows what the area used to look like.

hunting lands shrink there is concern for safety. Lonetree who has been bow hunting since he was 13, now just Bow hunts for sport; Boyd recalled going out in groups around Sauk and remembers as they would leave one area, another group would come in and the groups of hunters would pass each other all day in various parts of the tribal hunting areas.

Pete Mallory an old pro at hunting both areas recalled all of the hunting lands and has hunted all of it, spoke on the safety factor as well that the lands in the Baraboo area no longer good for gun hunting and like the other guys have switched and sticks to Bow hunting.

While not everyone is a Bow hunter, for many experienced gun hunters the bow is the way of the future for this group of guys. So Kevin Funmaker contacted the Wisconsin State Department of Natural Resources and collected information that was useful to determine a hunter's rifles bullet trajectory and presented this information at the monthly Area Meeting where tribal members were able to hear for themselves how far a bullet fired from a .30-06, .30/30, caliber rifle actually travel. The distances were alarming to tribal members, as 400 yards seems far; a stray bullet has no idea where it's going.



Shows area developed today.

So Terrance Johnson made a motion at that Area Meeting for "Sauk County hunting lands to be restricted to Bow Hunting only." This was passed at the level of the area. So Representative District II Legislator Pepper Estebo has picked up the ball and will present this resolution at the Admin Committee in February, the committee can review the resolution and forward it to the full Legislature. Where it could be passed as a law.

In an era where the State dictates zoning, enforces its ordinances and restrictions for hunting in Wisconsin, the concern for a gun related fatality weighed heavily on the minds of these hunters.

"One fatality is too many" said Terrance Johnson. "We're taking the initiative, were not waiting for someone else to tell us what to do" said Mallory in reference to the steps that the members and the Nation are taking as a precautionary measure to prevent a stray bullet in our neck of the woods.

It still leaves other Sauk hunters unregulated, however they are not allowed to hunt on tribal lands in an area as densely populated as Ho-Chunk Village not less than 60 yards away a neighbor still shoots close through the back yards of those that reside on Littlegeorge Road.



Retraction:

The drum group at the Jo Deen Lowe swearing in ceremony was not Little Thunder, but the "Office Singers" as dubbed by emcee Lance Long, which consists of Tribal Office Building employees who sing. The Hocak Worak used the day's program as its source, which was incorrect. The group can also be called a group of Ho-Chunk Nation singers.

Season ends for the Pack

Submitted by Jim Lincoln

How many of you watched the playoff games this weekend? Did any of you learn a little more than just who moves a step closer to the ultimate goal in football? More specifically, how about when Vernon Davis caught that 47 yard pass that positioned the 49ers for the winning touchdown? The TV showed after the winning touchdown was scored with only 9 seconds of time remaining, many minutes of Vernon Davis sobbing while being hugged by 49ers coach Jim Harbaugh on the sidelines. Mike Singletary, who previously Coached the Niners, used the negative reinforcement technique of verbally denigrating Davis while denigrating him before his teammates at practice. New Coach Harbaugh used the positive technique of challenging Davis to improve and this was the payoff.

Positive reinforcement works and represents the kind of good example the pros, college and high school coaches should set for our youth. Niner's Coach Jim Harbaugh's incredible success with the Niners this season is a testament to toughness, to smart tactics, and to the value of positive coaching. The old Niner's Coach, "Iron" Mike Singletary screamed at his players and regularly ran punishment drills. Harbaugh criticizes only in private, and hugs players when they excel. The Niners' season is in many ways the story of the difference between negative coaching and positive coaching.

I really enjoy watching playoff football but I always watch the football games in a different way than most and that is trying to think ahead along the lines of the old saying of "to what end". Example, New Orleans leading 24-23, the 49ers faced third and 8 on the Saints' 28 with 2:18 remaining. A field goal would give the 49ers the lead but leave the high octane Saints offense ample time to go the other way for a winning kick. A shotgun formation must have confused the Saints defense because they looked like they didn't even realize Smith was running with the ball until he already scored a 28-yard untouched touchdown. But as he reached the 5, I was thinking, DON'T SCORE! Had Smith gone to the ground inside the New Orleans 5, the clock would have hit the two-minute warning; then San Francisco could have knelt three times, forcing New Orleans to use its final timeout; then San Francisco could have kicked a field goal for the lead, leaving the Saints only seconds to reply against the Niners' stout defense. But

then we would have been denied watching two more touch downs in one of the wildest finishes to a playoff game in history.

There was some fairly interesting statistics from this weekend's games too like these:

- With the Saints eliminated, No team whose quarterback led the NFL in regular-season passing yards has ever won that season's Super Bowl.

- New Orleans finished 9-0 at home and 5-4 on the road.

- Versus New Orleans, San Francisco had 164 yards passing in the first 56 minutes and 135 yards passing in the final 4 minutes.

- Patriot, Rob Gronkowski a tight end, has 21 touchdowns so far. The entire Rams team scored only 18 touchdowns during the regular season.

- New England defeated the Broncos twice in four weeks, by a combined score of 86-33.

- Denver lost four of its final five games, yet reached the divisional round.

- Joe Flacco is on a 20-1 home streak.

Yes, I know the Packers are done for the season...(light sob and those aren't tears, my eyes are hot and they are sweating). All I have to say is,

Cheese hats off to the Giants, their defense is tough, how tough? Well check this out,

- After setting the NFL all-time season passer rating record at 122.5, Aaron Rodgers went 78.5 versus the Giants at home in the playoffs.

- The Packers lost six fumbles during the 16 games of the regular season, then lost three fumbles in their one postseason game. The Packers had 30 "clean drops" (routine, not difficult, passes dropped) during the 16 games of the regular season then six "clean" drops in their one postseason game.

Just goes to prove the old saying in the NFL is still correct and that is "defense's win championships", with two teams with the highest scoring offenses in league history while having the league's worst and second worst defense now sitting at home and watching games with the rest us, that saying is confirmed. What does that tell you about this weekend's games?

Two brothers as head coaches in the Super Bowl against each other! I can't wait! Go Ravens and 49er's.



Coach Harbaugh used the positive technique of challenging Davis to improve for the 49ers.

Google Images

2012 SEASON

District One Community Center 3 on 3 Basketball League

The 2012 Season for 3 on 3 Basketball is here!

**Monday, February 6, 2012
6:00pm**

District One Community Center Gym

Games will be held every Monday starting February 6, 2012.

Teams must submit their rosters by Friday, February 3, 2012.

Sign up as a team or an individual.

Season will be 8 weeks long followed by play-offs.

All players must be 18 years old.

Roster Forms are available at the District One Community Center!

We're Looking forward to another exciting season!

See you on the court!

Contact Melissa or Derris at 715-284-0904



Thanks for Reading the



HOC AK WORAK

We live in two worlds

Marlon WhiteEagle
Staff Writer

The Ho-Chunk Nation we know today had a humble and heartfelt beginning as concerned and willing tribal members made things happen, mostly at their own expense, for the betterment of our people. A recent article on the Constitution Reform Task Force led me to further investigate the foundation of our tribal government. For this, I wrote to Helen Miner Miller, who was integral in the formation of our government, to find out the decision making at this time in Ho-Chunk history. I asked what she remembered most about the group that helped form the Wisconsin Winnebago Business Committee, their cohesiveness, was it an easy decision to seek federal recognition and to adopt the first constitution. The choice of forming under the Indian Reorganization Act was originally passed up and later sought after. The more tribal members know about the times, events, and thought that went into the formation of today's Ho-Chunk Nation, the greater appreciation and responsibility we have to continue to improve our everyday situation as Ho-Chunk people.

The term "We live in two worlds" is often used to describe the everyday life of Native people in the United States. We actively participate in the mainstream America and local Ho-Chunk cultures on a daily basis. That's not the "two worlds" contained in this article. The two worlds are the physical and the spiritual lives we live. *We Live in Two Worlds* is a three part series, reviewed by Helen Miner Miller, about the formation of today's Ho-Chunk Nation government. A government

that's roots are deep and which are based on prayer, care, and love for one another. The two subsequent issues of the Hocak Worak will include articles on the physical life and the spiritual life. The following is the response I received:

WISCONSIN

WINNEBAGO DOCUMENT

In HIS mercy and grace, THE MOST HIGH GOD gave to the Wisconsin Winnebago Tribe: The Constitution and Bylaws of the Wisconsin Winnebago Tribe, January 19, 1963; and The Winnebago Scriptures, 1907.

Introduction

We forget that distant Ho-Chunk generations had a transcendent God who operates beyond our matter, energy, space, and time. In faith they prayed for their survival and beyond to the future for their life lines—children, relatives—religions, clans. If our whole historical perspective lacks an expanded point of view and that is limited to the present, then distortion will always disorient both life and faith. **We live in two worlds: this temporary visible world; and the reality of God in the spiritual world.** The divine reality of the presence of God is here. It must become our foremost point of reference. The doors between the two worlds are always open. This is stated to emphasize the Tribe lived and continues to live in the benevolence of GOD's love, mercy, and grace and in response to our faith and prayers. Our eternal destiny all depends on the following:

"Hisgexji [so] Maura [God] managre [the world] wogi-

xetera [for loved] deshe-sgena [that] Eshana [only] Hinigra [begotten Son] herera [His] wogarna [He gave], higu peshe [that whoever] harna-xgungi [believes in Him] inke d'arni-kjanena [should not perish] eshi [but] wankshig-ho-i [life] hisgeja [everlasting] unkjanena [have] (John 3:16 [KJV]).

Background

We were a tribe among and to ourselves but we needed to secure a form of tribal government in which all voices will be heard and our common interests protected and advanced. We had great need for knowledge and counsel in order best to avail ourselves of the advantages of existing law and practice.

Our history has been one of particular hardship. From the following 1930's time span and subsequent years of the life of the Ho-Chunk—portrayed accurately in the June 2001 Ho-Chunk Worag edition letter—is basic information apart from a scholarly or legal description. This is to draw on the brief background and to include the elected individuals involved in sequenced time stages. This is focused only on the Wisconsin Winnebago Tribe with immediate available documents. This includes three time stages of efforts by different generations for Federal recognition of this tribe: (1) Claims and Enrollment; (2) 1930's Indian Reorganization Act Consideration; (3) 1960's IRA recognition.

Claims and Enrollment

The Claims Committee was established in 1949. The Tribe established a tribal organization through which to pursue settlement of the Tribe's claims against the United States. The Tribal Business Committee

was elected in 1951. Its responsibilities included the claims case and maintenance of a tribal roll. Many of your family members are documented as participants.

1930's IRA Consideration

Documented tribal meetings for the purpose of discussing the Indian Reorganization Act are shown for April 14, 1935. At a Winnebago Tribal Meeting held at the Tomah Indian School on May 28, 1938, members of the Winnebago tribe of Wisconsin petitioned for help in securing homes and financial assistance under the Indian Reorganization Act. In a 1951 letter, Superintendent J. C. Cavill states the Winnebago were "an unorganized tribe and do not have any regular council. Last year at their big meeting, they selected their Claims Committee, and this Committee has been representing them ever since . . . They are now interested in selecting a committee to represent them, and it is hoped that at this meeting we will be able to accomplish that. It is not my recommendation that the Winnebago group be brought under the I.R.A. They are too scattered to be organized as a group. . ."

In 1951, a memo assessment from Attorney Angeli to Minneapolis Assistant Area Director stated: "Since the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin have been recognized as a separate band as evidenced by approval of their contract with attorneys to represent them in presenting claims against the United States, they have a right to organize and elect a Tribal Business Committee. . . the Band would have only such powers as are considered inherent in an Indian tribe or band, not including any special powers granted by said

Act of June 18, 1934, and the Business Committee would have only such powers as might reasonably be considered to have been delegated to it . . ."

1960's IRA Recognition

Responsible Winnebago individuals wanting to raise the level of living among themselves, assembled in council to deliberate strengthening the tribe by unifying under a Winnebago organization. The Tribe had no tribal funds or Bureau of Indian Affairs funds allocated for their use except for rare emergency purposes. We had only recently begun to receive any regular, but still skimpy aid from state and local welfare agencies. To support ourselves, we did itinerant work harvesting and our children were often kept from regular school attendance. Consequently, the educational level and employability of the Winnebago was low. A few Winnebago availed themselves of opportunities for advanced education in the professions and skilled trades. The majority of these people continued to keep the welfare of the members in their hearts and minds. They obtained welfare aid from the state and other agencies, worked with mission groups, and contributed large amounts from their own incomes to help relatives—this is inherent to being a Winnebago.

In 1954, the existing Winnebago Business Committee consisted of a five-member tribal claims committee. This claims committee was in place prior to the *provisional WWBC* as the Business Committee pursuing the Tribe's claims against the United States. These individuals became members of the provi-

Continued on Page 9



*How
we
lived.*



Various homes of tribal members in the Wisconsin Dells and Black River Falls areas during the time the tribe was seeking recognition and forming its government.

A day in the life of the Hocak Worak

Tracy Pecore
Editor

On January 18, the newsletter staff took a detour from everyday Hocak Worak operations and travelled to Madison to tour the Wisconsin Historical Museum and Wisconsin Historical Society. Years upon years of history are stored at the Wisconsin Historical Society; from ancient arrow heads to a fully beaded bandolier bag that was sold for only six

dollars in 1915, to baskets made by Ruth Cloud in 1986 that still have their beautiful color today as if it was still new, an old pair of woman's moccasins decorated with silk that were donated to the museum in 1955, and a pair of moccasins made by Mountain Wolf Woman, also known as Stella Stacy. The Hocak Worak staff also saw the Treaty of 1837.

The opportunity to visit allowed us to see the above



Ho-Chunk Chief Decorah presented this pipe bowl with wooden pipe stem to Colonel Zachary Taylor which was then donated in 1857 to the Wisconsin State Historical Society.



The collection was acquired from the Logan Museum by the Wisconsin State Historical Society in 1956.



Fully beaded Bandolier bag purchased for \$6.00 in 1915.

stated artifacts, which brought back many memories. Each piece shown had an extra little story and family history to all of us. Although we were only able to see a handful of Ho-Chunk artifacts dated back before the 1900's, there are still over 300 pieces in storage that have already been photographed and cross-referenced with name, date, and any other information they were able to obtain to describe the piece.

Many of the artifacts have been donated or purchased from non-Ho-Chunk tribal members. For example, an old wood pipe stem was presented to Colonel Zachary Taylor (commanding officer at Prairie Du Chien from 1829-1837), by Winnebago Chief Decorah. Walter E. Jones donated the pipe to the State Historical Society of WI in 1857.

The below stories were also available to view in the archives section, and thought you'd be interested. If you



Black Ash basket made around 1986 by Ruth Cloud.

ever get a chance, stop and check it out; you could be there for hours just reading old letters and stories of the

Ho-Chunk people in the society's archives.

The story of Devils Lake

By Ulysses S. White,
Winnebago Indian, of
WI Rapids, WI

The Winnebago formerly had their winter quarters on the north shore of Devils Lake, 3 miles south of Baraboo. In those days a young Winnebago went on a fast. Then fasting was the only thing they depended on. In fasting, the Indians put up a wigwam out where no one could bother the person who was fasting. As a general rule no one was allowed to visit it, excepting the old men, warriors and medicine men, or those who had experience in fasting and had been blessed by some spirit. These can advise him. He fasts in order that he may be blessed by certain spirits and become a warrior or medicine man among his people. Fasting months are December, January, February and March. In the summer time the Indians fast just as the corn is ripe.

This particular young man and his people put up a

wigwam on the south shore of the Lake, where the C. & N.W. Ry. Tracks now are. He was blessed by a water spirit. This spirit told the young Winnebago to come to the Lake, that the water spirit would there show himself to him on a certain day. He would tell him what medicine to use to heal general sickness, what war paint to use, etc.

When the day came the young Winnebago came to the lake near the place where was fasting, on the southeast shore of the lake. The day was clear, nothing but blue sky above. At noon the water of the lake began to move and become wavy. Then the water spirit appeared and the waters became quiet.

There was a small cloud moving towards them from the west. Just as soon as this cloud came above them a streak of lightning from the sky struck the water spirit and he was raised from the water; all of the water coming up with him like gum or syrup.



Devil's Lake around 1911.

Photo courtesy provided by WI. Dept. of Natural Resources - Devils Lake.

From this the water spirit could not separate himself. A thunder bird did the striking, the thunder bird and the water spirit being enemies; they struggled for some time, pulling each other four times into and above the lake.

The Thunder bird said to the young man, "My Brother, shoot this water spirit for me. He is getting me exhausted. He may take my life. I will bless you with everything I have control of above and on the earth." (These Winnebago were a thunder clan.)

The young Indian had a

bow and arrows but he was confused because each of them wanted him to kill the other. The water spirit said, "Don't shoot me. If you shoot me don't ever come near any water on this earth. This Thunder bird should have blessed you long ago. He knows that you were fasting all winter." The Thunder bird said, "Don't mind him. He is not the only one who has water. I have water too."

But finally the young Winnebago shot the Thunder bird who was drawn down

until he could be heard under the water. Then a great thunder storm came from the west and lightning struck all around the lake bluffs. The cliffs were all struck, and the rocks rolled down as we now see them. The young man received many blessings from the water spirit. This is the reason why the Winnebago call this lake by a name meaning holy lake or sacred lake. But the white people call it Devils Lake.

February 17, 1930

Devils Lake legend



Devils Lake Sunset.

Photo courtesy provided by WI. Dept. of Natural Resources - Devils Lake.

Letter Written by Mitchell Red Cloud, Black River Falls, WI, to Mr. Walter Bubbet, Milwaukee, September 29, 1943

"According to Winnebago legends the lake was called "Day-wa-ka-chunk-la", meaning "The Sacred Lake". There are some very interesting myths regarding this beautiful body of water. One is of a man and a woman who were caught in a storm while crossing the lake. Sometime later the bodies were found near what is now Prairie Du Chien. So the Indians believed that there is an outlet from the lake to the Wisconsin River.

I wondered at a time when I climbed the east bluffs last spring where the hole could be. "The Water Spirits" or "Wa-teexi" were, according to Winnebago belief, deities placed here on earth with supernatural powers of giving of endowing long life to the earth inhabitants and also had power in governing the weather and the days of the year. The creator of earth is "Mo-oo-la" and "Wa-kanda". "Wa-kon-ja" is the "thunder bird".

Water Spirit Legend

Another Indian legend of Devils Lake, obtained from a former Winnebago Indian resident of the region, states that a quarrel arose between waterspirits or underground panthers (Wa-kja-kee-ra) who inhabited its depths and the thunderbirds.

The latter, flying above its surface hurled their great eggs (thunderbolts) into the waters and on the bluffs. The fight continued for days. The falling eggs tore down the trees and split off great pieces and masses of rock and the present tumbledown and cracked rocky surface of the surrounding bluffs stands as evidence of this great struggle.

The thunderbirds were finally victorious and flew away to their homes in the North. No Indian dares approach the lake for a long time. The waterspirits were not all killed and some remain in the lake to this day.



Rippling water just after a storm at Devils Lake.

Photo courtesy provided by WI. Dept. of Natural Resources - Devils Lake.



The Creation of Man

Version of the familiar Indian myth given by Chief Albert Yellow Thunder in an address delivered at the University Arboretum Dedication Sunday, June 17, 1934.

Earthmaker felt lonesome. He had lived for years in a beautiful world of trees, flowers, hills, streams and lakes. In it were many birds, animals, reptiles and insects, but no human beings. All of the animals had mates, but he had no one whom he could talk to or share his pleasures. As he walked along over the forest trail he thought more and more of the matter. When he finally returned to his wigwam he decided to create a human being in his own likeness.

Earthmaker constructed an oven of stones and in it he built a fire. Taking a handful of wet clay he made an image of a man. This he placed in the oven and there left it for three hours. When he removed it, it was burned black. It had been in the oven too long. He grasped it by its feet and whirled it over his head. He threw it and it landed in Africa. That was the black man. Earthmaker molded another clay image. This he placed in the oven and left it there for an hour. He cast it away as the other, it was half-baked. This was the white man.

Earthmaker made a third trial. This time he left the image in the oven for two hours. He removed it when it was a beautiful brown color. This image became the American Indian, the most cherished of his creations. He was well satisfied with his creation.

Continued from Page 7

Two worlds

sional group working toward federal recognition and continuing efforts with the Tribe's claims. The name Business Committee was subsumed under the *provisional Wisconsin Winnebago Business Committee* to emphasize that it was a progression of objectives and not indicative of divisiveness. Unity of the Tribe was paramount. At a September 9, 1961, meeting of the Wisconsin Winnebago Tribal Meeting, the Winnebago Business Committee was enlarged for the purpose of expanding its function to include an interim

communicating body for organizations plans. The Business Committee members in office were to be retained for cohesion of ongoing tribal efforts. The addition promoted equal representation and unity in the Tribe. This consisted of a 15-member body with five representatives each from (1) Conservative-Traditional, (2) Christian, and the (3) Native American Church. The 15-member Committee merged the existing claims objective with Federal organization efforts for the Tribe.

At a Wisconsin Winnebago

General Council meeting, October 21, 1961, Tomah, Wisconsin, the *provisional Wisconsin Winnebago Business Committee* included: Richard Day, Lyle Greendeer, Angelo La Mere, Gilbert Lowe, May White Eagle Natani, James S. Smoke, Bernadine Tallmadge, Floyd Whiteagle, Helen Miner Miller; with the five-members of the existing Wisconsin Winnebago Business Committee: LaVern Carriman, Nathaniel Decorah, Robinson Johnson, Joshua Sanford, Reverend Mitchell Whiterabbit.

The Winnebago felt that

plans must be made for their own future and to determine how this could be best served. The process began with Chief John Winneshiek's blessing on the initial request for permission to venture into the Federal system; and the necessity of the ongoing place of the clan system within the civic sphere of tribal life to hold us together. It was determined to explore the provisions of federal statutes. The work of the bilingual and trusted provisional WW Business Committee was carried out on a completely voluntary basis and supported by dona-

tions from even the poorest members of the tribe. They developed communication networks for ideas among the group; held tribal meetings to discuss organization.

During the Tribe's movement from informal to formal organization effort, the climate of federal policies changed to promoting Indian self-determination.

--Helen Mine Miller

Series 2: The Bio-Dynamic Farms (Organic) Food Story

Submitted by Hal Lingis & Woodrow White, Ho-Chunk Nation –

Organic Farming Cooperative | Native American Organic Farms Specialist
Media Control of Information

Further, because a corporate self-serving government owns the American media, and are dictated to by pharmaceutical, agriculture, medical and investment interests, these acts of corruption are made invisible to the general population.

I call these media manipulation techniques emotional dualisms; wherein the public is dumbed down, doped up and distracted with conflicting stories from authority figures and loses interest. It's a theater of he said she said and it works, after a while no one cares. Very important incidents and issues can be defused and minimized with this technique.

Last year 178,000 people died from hospital and other medical mistakes. This is more death than infectious disease, car wrecks, homicides, drunk driving, suicides and flu combined. You never hear this in the media; yet you hear to get your flu shot every day.

With this process, almost any American can tell you what kind of underwear Michael Jordan wears, how many breasts Lindsey Logan has, but can't tell you what poison is in milk or why their kids can't read.

As a Native person, normally I could care less what slithery thing occupies the white house or whose doing whom in congress, but these regulatory policies and practices regarding our food supply, under color of law, account for an average of one million preventable deaths per year—Many of these deaths are Indian people and I care about this very much.

What we have here is a classic case of George Orwell's culturally induced cognitive dissonance, where war is peace, freedom is slavery, and ignorance is

strength. This public relations pandering for the benefit of Wall Street applies to: Low-Fat Foods, No Child Left Behind, Race To The Top, Housing Bubble, Health Care, National Debt Crisis, invisible IQ's of politicians, and what ever else someone chooses to throw at confused public brains today.

To me, if something can't pass the bullshit test, it has zero credibility; and these days that's almost anything government either says or does. This statement applies most specifically to health and nutrition, freedom and liberty, and ethics and morality, of which they must be knowledgeable, yet choose to be oppressive, malicious and cruel.

Personal Organic Garden/Farms Qualifications

My teachers in this area of garden/farms, livestock, plants, crops and soil microbiology were the following:

My father and grandfather, two of my life's personal hero's and both were old-world Lithuanian organic crop and dairy farmers.

CSU, B.A. Ed., where I majored in Agricultural Science, refusing to be a chemical industry owned farmer. I changed my major to Technology (a self-designed six year specialist degree), and worked for three years as a GTA and Agricultural Research Assistant on the University's experimental farms and extension offices around the State of Colorado.

Dr. Elaine Ingham, a fellow CSU alumnus, and the person who wrote the USDA soil microbiology primer; and the person who started the International Soil-Food Web investigations and analysis centers, has contributed to my learning tremendously. She is someone with a brilliant mind and a pure heart.

NA Krasilnikov, a Russian soil microbiologist with an expertise in human nutrition, he wrote the 400 page 'soil bible' for European Universities of Agriculture. We had professional communications for over 15



Carrying on our 'Max Hozu' culture.

years.

I'm still in touch with Elaine, who is now the Chief Scientist at the Rodale Organic Institute—the most respected Organic Farms and research facility in the world. Mark Smallwood, the executive director of Rodale is very interested in partnering with the Ho-Chunk nation in anything we decide to do; and offers Woody and I a job every thirty days.

The Story of Where Proper Nutrition Comes From

Ok, here's the nitty gritty. It's graduate level soil and human microbiology, but stick with me here for a few minutes, let me do my thing, I'll try very hard to separate the baby from the bath water and make it sound easy to grasp and understand.

Sooo, let's get started with the good stuff. In healthy living soil there are about twenty-five thousand varieties of mycorrhizal fungi, actino and anaerobic bacteria, protozoa, phage, and nematodes with dozens of sub species and thousands of members of each group. They are a single celled bunch of good and bad actors, and there can be 0 to 5 tons of them per acre.

These guys (or gals) form a plant root/fungal network called hyphae, and

collectively these hyphae form a mycelium plume like network around plants roots that converts minerals and nutrients in soil into a form that plants can utilize. These plumes can be 36 inches in diameter per plant.

Soil types have unique characteristics and different values and usually contain from 20 to 67 mineralized nutrients that can only be made available to plants by this process; not just the N-P-K (10-10-10) of synthetic commercial fertilizers. It is very important that we get as many of these trace elements as possible, for example: the absence of zinc in our diet causes massive and numerous tumor growths, not to mention another two dozen minerals about which we know little to nothing.

When you scoop up a handful of soil, all of it is fertilizer, all of it, it just has to be converted into a form that plants can use and microorganisms do that.

While commercial synthetic fertilizers make some crops look green and produce high yields at the expense of public health and nutrition; these crops have little to offer animals and human beings as far as true nutrition and life's sustainability is concerned. Applied after herbicides and pesticides they produce dead food unable to sustain human life. It is a fast handed shell game right in front of our eyes.

Through this miracle like process, any soil (except silica, sand) can provide plant sustainability and nutrients for perhaps the next 10 billion years—or at least until we hit solid bedrock. When useable topsoil minerals become depleted, I use a cocktail of deep root cover crops to 'mine' them back to the surface—this is both an art and a science (and Universities of Agriculture in the United States are first getting around to researching it)

Some cover crops can penetrate the soil down to 3-5 feet. Using this knowledge

in the real world, if a field has a large stand of Canadian thistle and burdock, that's an indication that the topsoil is detrimental to most agriculture crops—specifically, lacks water retention, has poor tilth, shows compaction, poor carbon-nitrogen ratios and few members of the microbiological family can live there successfully.

Now because this thistle root can go down to thirty feet to get nutrients and dominates competing plants, it's not really such a bad idea to have thistle working for you on fallow strips between crops. Also, pollinating bees love it and it's a good place to grow an army of pest fighting insects.

Misunderstood for its true purpose in nature, State agriculture designers label this thistle plant an invasive species; little do they know about nature's grand plan and unique survival skills. I can guarantee this: when most humans have disappeared from the face of the earth (they are destined for genetic failure), the thistle will still be around, shaking hands with microbiology and bumble bees and alligators. Maybe, if we do it right, they'll all be speaking Ho-Chunk!

Other cover crops can be specifically designed to create nitrogen and carbon fixation and retention (glomalin), and other organic elements and nutrients to enhance optimum soil pH and or otherwise accelerate plant growth (yield). The low or acid pH of a highly concentrated urine patch in a field (where nothing grows) created by years of winter feeding of cattle in one spot, can be treated with this technique and brought back to health. Whirling Thunder Ranch has three or more of these spots over 40 yards in diameter, which can be seen in aerial photographs.

When the soil microbiology and mineral and plant nutrient capturing technique is balanced correctly to match



Healthy living soil at Whirling Thunder.

Continued on Page 11

President Barak Obama delivers the State of the Union Address

Marlon WhiteEagle
Staff Writer

On January 24, 2012, President Barack Obama delivered his third State of the Union Address. The speech, which is given to a joint session of Congress, is used to highlight the condition of the nation and outline the president's legislative agenda as the new session of Congress begins.

Article II, Section 3, of the U.S. Constitution says a president will "from time to time give to Congress information of the State of the Union and recommend to their Consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." George Washington fulfilled the duty first, on January 8, 1790 in New York City. Franklin D. Roosevelt coined the term "State of the Union" when he gave his 1934 address.

President Obama began and ended his speech talking as the Commander in Chief; talking about all U.S. troops being pulled out of Iraq and the Seal Team 6 operation to kill Osama Bin Laden that he gave the go ahead to. Some saw a confident, powerful, successful President Barack Obama. The president reminded Americans that World War II built the strongest U.S. economy; while the American economy has been struggling to recover from housing, auto, and banking bailouts over the last 9 years of war in Iraq. He said he wants, "everyone get a fair shot, does their fair share, and plays by the same rules."

He explained, "In 2008, the house of cards collapsed," when the U.S. lost four million jobs in 6 months. He countered that by saying businesses created three million jobs in 2011. The president said, "our economy is getting stronger." The Bush administration made it profitable for companies to outsource jobs to other countries by giving them tax breaks. Obama vowed to "fight obstruction with action, and I will oppose any effort to return to the very same

policies that brought on this economic crisis in the first place." He wants to see the tax code to not give tax breaks for outsourcing, to have multination companies to pay a basic minimum tax, big tax cut for high tech companies and companies who are located where big businesses once where.

The president said he has doubled the U.S. trade from the Bush Administration by opening trade to Panama, Columbia, and South Korea. Obama said, "if the playing field is level, America will always win." There are twice as many job openings in science and technology, but not many are trained to do the job. The president wants more money available to community colleges that help train Americans to fill these positions. He also wants to cut out some of the red tape for confusing trainings requirements. He continued, "it's time for the unemployment system to be the reemployment system."

For the first time in a generation, each state has raised their standards for teaching and learning. Obama wants good teachers to be rewarded, because good teachers "can increase the lifetime income of a classroom by over \$250,000." Schools should have flexibility "to teach with creativity and passion, and not teach to the test." The president urged the congress not let student loans from doubling in July and extend the tuition tax credit. He said, "keep higher education a high priority, higher education can't be a luxury."

President Obama wants to see a comprehensive immigration reform, but he believes it's unlikely due to it being an election year. Obama points to children whose parents enter illegally, they are raised in America, earn college degrees, and then get sent back to their home country. He said, "let's give them a chance to become U.S. citizens."

The president looks to American energy to create



President Obama delivers the State of the Union Address.

The Associated Press

jobs. He said, "the last three years, we've opened millions of new acres for oil and gas exploration." U.S. oil production is at its highest in eight years. In 2011, the U.S. relied less on foreign oil than any other year in the past 16 years. The president wants to see an energy strategy that is clean, cheap, and that creates jobs. The U.S. could potential produce natural gas that last for one hundred years and could create six hundred thousand jobs.

The president wants to see a clean energy tax credits, road improvements, and more efficient power grid, and wants a complete broadband network. The president also wants to see "a plan that gives every responsible homeowner the chance to save about \$3,000 a year on their mortgage, by refinancing at historically low rates. No more red tape. No more runaround from the banks. A small fee on the largest financial institutions will ensure that it won't add to the deficit and will give those banks that were rescued by taxpayers a chance to repay a deficit of trust." He said, "It's time to apply the same rules from top to bottom. No bailouts, no handouts, and no copouts."

The president approved fewer regulations in the first

three years of my presidency than during the Bush administration. The Obama administration has eliminated rules that don't make sense, with five hundred reforms. He gave details on the Warren Buffett tax rule that looks to tax the wealthy at least 30%, or not allow millionaire special tax breaks. He wants to see a payroll tax credit and a bill that bans insider trading by members of Congress. He said, "Let's limit any elected official from owning stocks in industries they impact. Let's make sure people who bundle campaign contributions for Congress can't lobby Congress."

On the military front, the Obama administration is doing everything to prevent Iran from obtaining nuclear weapons. He said, "America is back." He announced a new defense strategy that will keep our military ahead of other countries militaries and save half a trillion dollars. The president said "When you're marching into battle, you look out for the person next to you, or the mission fails. When you're in the thick of the fight, you rise or fall as one unit, serving one nation, leaving no one behind." On the Seal Team 6 mission the president said, "No one thought about politics. No one thought about themselves."

Recently, Obama announced joining six government agencies into one to "shrink federal bureaucracy on business and trade to eliminate redundancy" for American businesses. He also started We Can't Wait; an initiative designed to boost tourism and travel in the United States.

Speaker of the House John Boehner, R-OH, said the president speech included "more spending, higher taxes, and more regulation." Boehner said, the two parties are from "different planets."

The White House broadcasted an enhanced version of the speech that included details and graphs. Members of the Presidential Staff served on a panel immediately after the State of the Union Address to discuss specifics of the speech. The president will also Hang out on Google + on Monday, January 30th to answer questions submitted by Americans on YouTube.

Ho-Chunk Nation President, Jon Greendeer, will delivering a similar speech to the Wisconsin Legislature and Governor on March 13th at the State Capitol, as he will be giving the State of the Tribes address on behalf of the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council.

Continued from Page 10

Organic Food Story

the varieties planted for potential product, a unique concept that I have developed over the years, the plants become vigorous, healthy, happy (I think) and disease resistant without modern chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Happy, a human and animal emotion is up for grabs, but I do know that on a quiet night I can hear corn grow, tomato plants breath and Chevrolets rust.

Plant Intelligence

Do you know plants have a measurable intelligence?

If you shine a small light on a single leaf, the entire plant knows it and stops absorbing carbon dioxide and starts to manufacture oxygen. You can't trick it, it checks and validates the process may times, to make sure the sun is actually coming up over the horizon.

Also, they are very aware of their physical surroundings, for example: a dandelion will grow upwards to out compete other plants for sunlight, but if you cut the grass, it will only grow as tall as everyone else, and flower close to the ground

out of harms way. Some plants also grow plant poisons to kill the roots of other plants near it, when it feels it's necessary. Some plants also 'puff' poisons at animals that try to eat it! And still others exhibit memory, as in turning 180 degrees during the night towards the morning sun.

Also, over time plant species will migrate toward better growing conditions, not just to avoid a cold climate; as it will move north or south, east or west, towards better nutrition, even when obstacles are in the way. We're all

taught people brought seeds with them; except in specific cases, it may well be the other way around—plants setting up systems to attract animals and humans. This whole area is very strange.

Plants also have built in atomic clocks, atmospheric pressure sensors and humidity regulators. It will shut its' flowers, even in direct sun, if it detects an approaching storm. If it is seriously lacking moisture, it will wilt to save its' root system. If you plant a tomato late in the season, it will put on fruit immediately,

sacrifice vegetation and drive all nutrients to that fruit, as in knowing exactly what it is suppose to be doing at that time of the Year.

Read more in Issue 3 of the Hocak Worak on the Historical Data of Legalized Killing Events in the United States.

The following comments expand upon my 1971 article that Marlon WhiteEagle discussed in the Ho-Cak Worak (Dec. 2011):

The World's Oldest On-Going Protest Demonstration: North American Indian Drinking Patterns

Submitted by Nancy Lurie Milwaukee Anthropologist

I would have provided this additional information that both clarifies the nature of the political scene that I did not fully understand when the article was published 40 years ago and takes account of changes I have observed since then. WhiteEagle rightly notes that alcoholism and diabetes remain problems across Indian country and it is time to jettison the stereotype of the drunken Indian. But the former are medical problems not confined to Indian people except possibly what biologists call frequency distribution—physiological traits such as lactose intolerance that have a higher occurrence among some populations than others. The stereotype, however, was a cultural creation, a distinctively Indian response to threats to Indian identity. The extent and occasion of its employment has varied relative to the availability and greater functional utility of other means of challenging the myth of the “Vanishing Indian,” a stereotype created and embraced by non-Indians for reasons of political expediency.

Briefly, my 1971 analysis was that stereotypical “drunken Indian” behavior

is one of various means to validate “Indianness,” when one’s credentials might be questioned among other Indian people. Acted out before the white world it is often a last resort to assert Indian identity when other means fail or cannot be exercised. A year after my article appeared, Joseph Westermeyer, whom I did not know, published an article in the American Journal of Orthopsychiatry: Options Regarding Alcohol Use Among the [Minnesota] Chippewa. It was based on observations and conclusions that exactly paralleled my own among people I had never worked with personally, that “Indian Drinking” is a means of validating Indian identity—a “ticket” as Westermeyer termed it. Both he and I reported on Indian people distinguishing between their “Indian drinking” and restrained “white drinking” where it was clear their behavior depended on the social situation rather than the amount of alcohol consumed.

Although my article dwelt on the circumstances in Indian-white relationships that gave rise to the stereotype long ago, I did not fully perceive how much its activation had increased in the mid-20th century because

changes in Indian policy had undercut the effectiveness of other less dramatic and attention getting validations of “Indianness.” Recurrent observations that prompted my article began in the 1950s and concerned not only the Ho-Chunk but drew upon experiences with a number of intertribal urban Indian groups, the Menominee who in 1971 were struggling to repeal their termination, and the Dogrib people of northern Canada. (While differing in details relative to their national governments, Indian policy in Canada has generally copied the United States, trailing it by a few years.)

When I reviewed the literature in preparing my article I discovered the subject of Indians and alcohol had attracted a lot of scholarly attention by the 1960s resulting in a surge in publications. In retrospect, I realize that this was probably the result of increasing reports of Indian drinking “problems” heightening awareness among behavioralists who heretofore had not paid much attention to Indians as a distinct cohort.

The expectation among government officials and the public at large that “The Indian” was bound to vanish had always underlain

Federal policy until John Collier’s brief tenure as U.S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs that began in 1933. Collier recognized that the continuous spin-off of individual Indian people who chose to join the larger society had never been sufficient to eradicate the Indian communities that stubbornly struggled to preserve their identity despite terrible odds. His policy was to ease the way for individuals who chose assimilation and to enable the much larger numbers of people in tribal communities to adapt and thrive on their own terms as long as they chose. The Indian “New Deal” under Franklin Roosevelt’s presidency began with the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) of 1934. Whatever its undeniable shortcomings, its success was remarkable considering that it was really in effect for only seven years. Although Collier stayed on until 1945 his long-range plans, like many domestic programs, were put on hold with the outbreak of war in 1941 and were then discredited by his successors.

By 1950, Congress had totally repudiated Collier’s ideas and turned to forceful measures to hasten assimilation. Conflating Indian affairs with the serious

but very different grievances and aspirations of African Americans beginning to be heard at that time, a small group led by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R. Utah) promoted the “new” Indian policy in the rhetoric of Black activism before a well meaning but uninformed Congress and public at large: desegregation, “First class citizenship,” integration.

Many of the 1960s studies overtly or tacitly accepted the disappearance of the Indians as inevitable and embraced the now discredited but still widely believed assumption that alcohol dissolves inhibitions. Thus, Indians got drunk and raucously disinhibited to escape their sense of inadequacy and deprivation vis-à-vis trying to gain acceptance into white society. In contrast, anthropological studies at the time generally saw Indian drinking in cultural terms, anticipating but not fully developing my hypothesis. A book by Craig MacAndrew and Robert Edgerton gave documented proof that drunken behavior is culturally determined: *Drunken Behavior, A Social Explanation* (1969). The basic thesis is that the physiological sensations related to alcohol ingestion, sensorimotor dysfunction, are given different interpretations and overt expressions by different societies. In a world-wide survey, the authors show that disinhibition is not proof of any inherent quality of alcohol but that alcohol has been diffused to many parts of the world by the kind of adventurers of western society who also introduced their preferred kind of drunken behavior.

The Papago, among the very few Indian groups to have produced an alcoholic beverage in pre-Columbian times, offer a dramatic clincher to the argument. Their native wine of fermented cactus fruit was used only in rituals and when the physiological symptoms of sensorimotor dysfunction set in, the Papago response was quiet contemplation of spiritual matters and attaining a state of harmony with the world they believed to be unachievable in sober everyday life. They kept their decorous behavior during ritual drinking but copied the frontiersman’s drunken boisterousness when imbibing his whiskey—even though potable alcohol is chemically the same whether distilled or fermented.

In 1953, House Concurrent Resolution 108 gave official notice that the post-Collier



Let us hear your voice...

The Ho-Chunk Nation Division of Natural Resources is conducting a survey to better serve tribal members by preserving Ho-Chunk traditions through land and natural resource management. By taking this survey, you will provide your valuable feedback toward this effort. There are 45 questions that should only require a half hour to 45 minutes of your time to complete. All those who complete the survey will be entered into a drawing for a chance to win: **Grand Prize \$100** Gift card to Ho-Chunk Whitetail Crossing Convenience Stores; **FIRST PRIZE \$50** Gift card to Ho-Chunk Whitetail Crossing Convenience Stores; **SECOND PRIZE** Five bags of Daxu Organic Coffee beans; **THIRD PRIZE** One pound of heirloom Indian corn seed.

Access the survey by visiting Ho-Chunk Nation DNR website at <http://ho-chunknation.com/?PageId=51>
Or call the Ho-Chunk Nation DNR office for more information at (715) 284-2852

and earn a chance to win a prize!



Continued on Page 2



Bullying Teen suicide
Community Awareness Event
Parents, students, grandparents,
Prevention

Community Awareness Event

Parents, students, grandparents,
teachers, all community members
are encouraged to attend!

February 15th, 2012

Ho-Chunk Nation Executive Building

Registration ... 5 pm

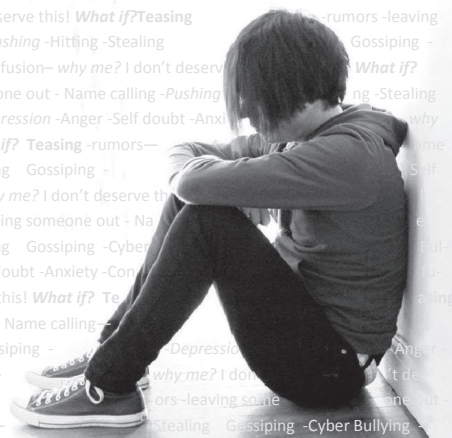
- ◆ Meal Served
- ◆ Hear personal stories from those effected by these issues
- ◆ Explore the possible causes and effects of bullying & suicide
- ◆ Hear tips on how to combat these issues
- ◆ Make Connections with community resources & programs involved actively with these issues

Door Prizes—8:15

Close— 8:30pm

For more information please call

715-284-2622

[illegible]

SUMMONS
(First Publication)
IN THE HO-CHUNK NATION TRIAL COURT

State of WI & Maurine Shegonee, Petitioner, v. Jessica L. Cloud, Respondent.
Case : CS 11-78

TO THE ABOVE-NAMED RESPONDENT: Jessica L. Cloud

You are hereby informed that you have been named a respondent in the above-entitled civil lawsuit. This legal notice of the *Petition to Register & Enforce a Foreign Judgment or Order* is now served upon you by publication. Your written *Answer to the Petition* must be filed with the Court on or before the twentieth day from the date of the second published issuance of this *Summons*. You may request a hearing within your written response. See RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN CHILD SUPPORT ORDERS ORDINANCE, 4 HCC § 2.5. Also, you must send or present a copy of your *Answer* to the opposing party listed above or to their attorney of record. Failure to file a timely *Answer* in the time allowed *can affect your right to object to the enforcement of the foreign judgment or order*. *Id.*, § 2.6c.

The Trial Court is physically located at Wa Ehi Hocira, W9598 Highway 54 East, Black River Falls, (Jackson County) Wisconsin. The Trial Court's mailing address is P. O. Box 70, Black River Falls, WI 54615. The telephone number is (715) 284-2722, or toll free 800-434-4070, and the facsimile number is (715) 284-3136.

Drinking Patterns

Continued from Page 12

policy was to legislate the Indians out of existence as a distinct socio-political entity as quickly as possible (and, coincidentally to separate them from their remaining land under the pious guise of getting rid of "rural ghettos.") Besides starting the process of terminating tribes, Congress abolished the Indian Health Service to equate Indians with other citizens, withheld funding for long range community planning and economic development but made money available for relocation of Indian people in urban areas, and, in 1954, repealed the old Indian liquor law going back to Jefferson's time as racially discriminatory—which it was. But it had been enacted in response to the idea that Indian people were uniquely susceptible to drunkenness. Significantly, many tribal councils promptly enacted prohibition on their

reservations as a local option.

Strenuous and effective Indian efforts begun in the 1960s forced Congress to abandon the termination policy and eventually ushered in sweeping legislative reforms. The Ho-Chunks were early leaders in the struggle to restore the promise of Collier's philosophy. Overcoming immense opposition, in 1962 they became one of the first tribes after nearly 25 years to organize under the IRA.

Certainly, serious problems of poverty and attendant social ills remain in many parts of Indian country because of varying economic opportunities and resources; even where significant financial improvement has been possible, the natural "growing pains" of agreeing upon and instituting new programs can threaten community stability. But if the myth of the "Vanishing Indian" is still an impediment that Indian people must deal with in some parts

of the white world, the very existence of tribal governments and recognition of tribal sovereignty are a tribute to those ancestors and remaining elders who actually faced and triumphed over what it is no exaggeration to call the genocidal implications of the policy of the 1950s.

It was an uninformed and mostly well meaning public and members of Congress. In addition to conflating Indian affairs with the real but very different grievances that African Americans along with Termination, Relocation, eliminating the Indian Health Service and other programs and directives to assimilate, integrate and, in effect, eliminate "the Indian" as a distinct sociopolitical entity—all Promoted to the public under the pious disguise of combating racial discrimination. Significantly, a large number of tribal councils across the country enacted local prohibition after the repeal of the federal law.

SUMMONS
(First Publication)
IN THE HO-CHUNK NATION TRIAL COURT

**Sierra Banuelos, Petitioner, v. Isaiah Funmaker,
Respondent.**

Case : CS 11-69

TO THE ABOVE-NAMED RESPONDENT: Isaiah
Funmaker

You are hereby informed that you have been named a respondent in the above-entitled civil lawsuit. This legal notice of the *Petition to Register & Enforce a Foreign Judgment or Order* is now served upon you by publication. Your written *Answer* to the *Petition* must be filed with the Court on or before the twentieth day from the date of the second published issuance of this *Summons*. You may request a hearing within your written response. See RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN CHILD SUPPORT ORDERS ORDINANCE, 4 HCC § 2.5. Also, you must send or present a copy of your *Answer* to the opposing party listed above or to their attorney of record. Failure to file a timely *Answer* in the time allowed **can affect your right to object to the enforcement of the foreign judgment or order.** Id. § 2.6c.

The Trial Court is physically located at Wa Ehi Hocira, W9598 Highway 54 East, Black River Falls, (Jackson County) Wisconsin. The Trial Court's mailing address is P. O. Box 70, Black River Falls, WI 54615. The telephone number is (715) 284-2722, or toll free 800-434-4070, and the facsimile number is (715) 284-3136.

SUMMONS
(Second Publication)
IN THE HO-CHUNK NATION TRIAL COURT

**State of WI & Regina E. Funmaker, Petitioner, v.
Randall M. Redcloud, Respondent. Case : CS 11-70**

TO THE ABOVE-NAMED RESPONDENT: Randall M.
Redcloud

You are hereby informed that you have been named a respondent in the above-entitled civil lawsuit. This legal notice of the *Petition to Register & Enforce a Foreign Judgment or Order* is now served upon you by publication. Your written *Answer to the Petition* must be filed with the Court on or before the twentieth day from the date of the second published issuance of this *Summons*. You may request a hearing within your written response. See RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN COURT SUPPORT ORDERS ORDINANCE, 4 HCC § 2.5. Also, you must send or present a copy of your *Answer to the* opposing party listed above or to their attorney of record. Failure to file a timely *Answer* in the time allowed **can affect your right to object to the enforcement of the foreign judgment or order.** *Id.* § 2.6c.

The Trial Court is physically located at Wa Ehi Hocira, W9598 Highway 54 East, Black River Falls, (Jackson County) Wisconsin. The Trial Court's mailing address is P.O. Box 70, Black River Falls, WI 54615. The telephone number is (715) 284-2722, or toll free 800-434-4070, and the facsimile number is (715) 284-3136.

ATTENTION HO-CHUNK NATION ELDERS

National Indian Council on Aging Conference
September 15-18, 2012
Albuquerque, NM

The following is tentatively going to be paid for - per the Ho-Chunk Nation Elderly Advisory Board:

Travel, Registration & Membership Fee, Hotel Room & Per Diem

If you plan on attending the trip, a deposit of \$100 is required before March 01, 2012. The deposit will be returned to you upon submission of a trip report after the trip. Please pay by cash or a check payable to: Ho-Chunk Nation Tribal Aging Unit.

(This trip is tentative pending approval from the Ho-Chunk Nation Legislature and in the event the Ho-Chunk Nation Legislature does not fund this trip, your \$100 deposit will be refunded to you.)

Please contact any Tribal Aging Unit staff member to sign up for this conference. Please bring your Tribal ID Card so a copy can be made, as it is required to send it along with the Conference Registration Form.

Transportation will be determined at a later date, depending on the number of Elders, and the location they reside.

ATTENTION TRIBAL MEMBERS

The Committee on Tribal Enrollment has the following vacancies:

District 2 – Seat 2

District 3 – Seat 1

District 5 – Seat 2

Length of Term:

4 years from date of Legislative Appointment

Candidate must reside in the District at the time of selection until the term limit ends, unless a redistricting change supersedes a member from the redistricted district.

To qualify you must meet the following:

- Enrolled Tribal Ho-Chunk Member
- Be at least twenty-five (25 years of age)
- Never been convicted of a felony in any tribal, state or federal court and;
- Cannot be determined to be incompetent by a court of law.

All interested Tribal Members should attend the District Area Meeting. Members are selected by eligible voters of each District.

ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY CONTACT THE OFFICE OF TRIBAL ENROLLMENT @ 800-331-7824 OR 715-284-7824.

NOTICE

Neeshla Powwow Committee
will be meeting after the
February 13, 2012
Baraboo Area Meeting

at the House of Wellness,
in the Alberta Day Room.

Everyone is invited to attend.

Respectfully Submitted by:
Tina Crowley, Neeshla Committee Secretary/Asst. CFO

ATTENTION 2011 Tax Document Information that may affect you.

Greetings to all,

Please review the check list below and make sure that you have completed all items that are relevant to your situation.

- ☐ You will need to complete a new Form W-4 and/or WT-4 if your withholding allowances have changed. These forms are available online at: ho-chunknation.com under Treasury.
- ☐ If you claimed exempt status on your federal Form W-4 or your state form WT-4 you are required to complete a new form for 2012 by Feb. 15, 2012.
- ☐ Check the address that prints on your payroll check or direct deposit advice. Be sure to update your address with the Personnel Department.
- ☐ 1099's will be printed using the address verification supplied to the Enrollment Department.

There is a \$5.00 charge for EACH COPY of the W-2 or 1099-M to be reprinted.



It is very important to make sure your current address is printed on your payroll check, per-cap check or direct deposit advice.

HO-CHUNK NATION S.A.F.E. HOUSE BOARD MEETING

STOP ABUSE FROM EXISTING

PROJECT SAFEHOUSE Mission:

- 1) Provide a safe place for those in immediate need.
- 2) Assist Domestic Violence matters for community and other members.
- 3) Educate, support, inform and protect!

Ho-Chunk Nation Social Services
Domestic Abuse Program,
808 Red Iron Road, Black River Falls, WI 54615

NEXT MEETING:

Saturday, February 11, 2012, at 10 am

Any questions, please call (715) 284-2622, ext. 5101.



TRIBAL EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS OFFICE
P. O. Box 607, Black River Falls, WI 54615 (715) 284-5877

Wanted: Experienced Roofers

TERO is looking for Ho-Chunk Tribal Members and members of other federally recognized tribes to join our Job Skills Bank.

- We are seeking individuals with experience roofing.
- If you are a member of a federally recognized tribe, sign up with a TERO Case Manager and let us know. We may have opportunities this spring and want to know who may be available.
- Contact us at 715-284-5877 and ask to speak with Audrey Littlewolf or Sage Funmaker.
- You can also stop in at W9814 Airport Road, Black River Falls, WI 54615



- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Myrle Thompson | 17 Myrtle Funmaker |
| Levi Thunder Sr. | Polly Cholka |
| Steve Funmaker | Dwight Steele |
| 2 Elethe Nichols | 18 Janet Dittmer |
| Harold Blackdeer III | Leon Oknewski |
| 3 Carol Whitethunder | Earl Smith Jr. |
| Laverda Richter | 19 Alvane King |
| Sharon Lynch | Frank Decorah |
| Matthew Johnson | Helen WhiteHorse |
| 5 Calvin Monegar | 22 Betty Kingsley |
| Janet Funmaker | Constance Cabasos |
| 6 Conroy Greendeer Sr. | Shirley Kulvik |
| 8 Fred White | Eugene Topping Sr. |
| Jean Stopinski | 23 Mary Beeman |
| Geraldine Deere | Merton Lincoln |
| Forrest Whiterabbit | 24 Arlene Keahna |
| 10 Marlene Helgemo | Delia Maisells |
| 11 Martina Littleboy | 25 William Lamken |
| Patricia Provost | 26 Ruby Garvin |
| John Huth Sr. | Leonard Sheka Jr. |
| 12 Calvin Denny Jr. | Bridgadine Spiegler |
| 13 Elwood DeCora | 27 Millie Decorah |
| Henry Littlesoldier | Boye Ladd |
| Larry Whitewater | Walter Lewis |
| 14 Lila Blackdeer | Edith Prescott |
| 15 Faith Matter | Bruce Pettibone |
| Joann Baker | Anna Reichenbach |
| 16 Violet Sam | 28 Carol Buchanan |
| Lucinda Littlesoldier | |
| Twyla Berry | |



Happy Birthday to my girls!

Mary Jane Therese
& Jacqueline Nadine

Love: Mom & Anthony
& all your Nanis

Deanna L. Hopinka

July 10, 1964 – December 24, 2011



I, Jason Hopinka and on behalf of my sister Kayta Wilson, would like to take this time to thank: Lanette Walker and anyone else who was involved with all the cooking, the Native American Church, the Wittenberg Chapter for everything that they did and letting our family use the Potch-Chee-Nunk Community Center for the funeral services on December 27, 2011 for our Mother Deanna L. Hopinka.

We would also like to thank Mr. Cristian Roth for running the services and his helpers, Nat Long for drumming, Corrin Roth for cedarling and Amos Gauthier for taking care of the fire. We

want to thank the pallbearers: Amanda Johnson, Hilary Johnson, Lacy Bigjohn, Barb Smith, Alicia Bigjohn, Alicia Hopinka, Elisa Hopinka and Amber Bigjohn. We also want to thank Dolli Bigjohn for being by our Mother's side non-stop. We want to thank the rest of our family and all our cousins. We want to give a big special thanks to the following people: Tega Dean and family, Nani Denise and family, Nani Debbie and family, Genevieve, Jack and Ora Monegar for all of your support through all this even though things were hard on all of you as well, we love all of you.

Last but not least we want to thank Nancy Prescott for making our Mother's dress, Barb Smith for dressing our Mother and each and everyone else for all your thoughts and prayers. *Our Mother no longer has to suffer anymore, as much as we'll miss you we know that you will be watching out for us and we will one day see you again along with Choka Chauecy Hopinka, Gaga Maxine Johnson and our brother Trevor. We love you Mom.*

Pina gi gi,

Jason Nathaniel Hopinka and Kayta Lynn Hopinka

RAFFLE & BAKE SALE

A FUNDRAISER FOR KATHERINE M. BURGESS (SALINAS)

Where: HO-CHUNK MILWAUKEE BRANCH OFFICE
3501 S. HOWELL, MILWAUKEE, WI 53207

When: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 2012
11:00am – 4:00pm

As you may know, Katherine is a member of the Ho-Chunk Nation. In December of 2007, she underwent stomach surgery for a hernia and suffered complications due to the procedure. Then, in October of 2011, a second surgery was performed in an attempt to correct the complications brought on by the 2007 surgery. Since her surgery, Katherine has been unable to return to work and is enduring a long and slow recovery at her home in Reedsburg where she resides with her granddaughter Savannah. With limited income, Katherine is now struggling to hold on to her home, to pay her living expenses, and to purchase her prescribed medication and vitamins needed to aid her recovery. She has exhausted every possible means for assistance, and would greatly benefit from any help she can get from her friends and fellow tribal members in the community.



and more...

If you are unable to attend, or would prefer to help Katherine and her family with a monetary gift during this sensitive and challenging time, please send donations to:

Katherine Burgess Hope Fund
Summit Credit Union

P.O. Box 8046 Madison, WI 53707-8046 800-236-5560

P-Dub Productions presents: Thunder Mountain Singers

Sanford LittleEagle
Staff Writer

On Saturday January 21, 2012, Tribal Member Brandon Winneshiek, owner and CEO of P-Dub Productions opened the doors and invited tribal members to come out and help him record a future CD release of the drum group Thunder Mountain Singers.

The Thunder Mountain Singers are International recording artists from Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. Thunder Mountain has competed and sang all over Canada and the U.S. for the last 20 years and has recorded numerous albums and has now traveled all the way to Black River Falls to record with P-Dub Productions for their upcoming release on the P-Dub Productions label. They received their drum name from the late Margaret Pierre from Fort William First Nation. It was her vision that through the drum the First Nation youth would return to their traditional culture. The Thunder Mountain Singers hail from the James Bay Treaty 9 Area, 1850 Robinson Superior Treaty Area and Treaty 3 Area. They are Ojibway, Saulteaux Ojibway,

Ojji-Cree and Northern Cree.

P-Dub Productions has now put out over 13 quality Pow-wow drum group recordings, such as Rock Hill, The Horses, and Blackstone and some of the singers' solo projects like Daniel Buffalo of Northern Wind. One reason why singers are approaching P-Dub Productions, the sound quality of Winneshiek's recording company. Brandon has over \$20,000.00 invested in his sound recording equipment and the latest software and when working with his engineers Winneshiek takes no short cuts. Some recordings are comprised by poor handling of the original recording, but Brandon assures his recording artists that their music will sound awesome with the most quality elements going in to the production and reproduction phase, before distribution. "I think that is what sets us apart. One of my main goals when I started the company was to make sure we had top of the line equipment," said Brandon.

P-Dub Productions traveled thousands of miles all over pow-wow country to record many of the drum groups in the first year for free and



(L-R) Dakota-Colt Meshake, Chris Meeseetawageesic, Bruce Meeseetawageesic, Talon Bird, Kevin Porter, bottom row, Dave Simard Ryan Gustafson, Owen and Clement Gustafson.

has earned a good reputation amongst the drums out there.

But Brandon's message is clear "It don't matter if you're one of the biggest drums out there or a smaller drum, P-Dub Productions is here for all Drum Groups." P-Dub Productions has an Accounting & Legal Firm and that also is the difference for recording for P-Dub Productions and his stable of recording artists, their music and the company is protected.

Thunder Mountain is one P-Dub's latest recording projects and "the hospitality Brandon and his family showed us, we won't forget and are happy to be recording with P-Dub" said Dave Simard of the Thunder Mountain Singers. The

guys drove over 400 miles from Thunder Bay to Black River and stayed overnight at Ho-Chunk Gaming Black River Falls. And after some investigation of the gaming floor the guys tapped out and next thing you know it was time for the recording at the Andrew Blackhawk American Legion Post. Right after P-Dub staffers made breakfast for the crew and they had got the play list together it was all business.

P-Dub Productions had sent out Invites to dancers to come and be a part of and help with the recording via its Facebook account and also with good word of mouth support dancers got the word. Young tribal members Thomas Redbird and Sarah Rave

were the only two dancers who took advantage of the offer. As Thunder Mountain recorded their Grass Dance, Jingle and Intertribal tracks on their upcoming album Where The Thunder Birds Fly you can hear the bells of Redbird as he was jamming across the floor of the Blackhawk Post or Sarah's Jingles rockin' to a traditional side step song. The dancers were very happy to be a part of the recording and will receive name credit on the CD and were compensated for their time with a 2012 P-Dub Productions Tee-Shirt and a monetary gift.

The recording went great, how many of us can say we love our jobs, probably just Brandon and me? Winneshiek was all business himself behind the controls, he listens to everything and his eyes are locked in to the boards and every once in awhile you can catch a glimpse of Brandon being a fan as he gets drawn into the music and bobs his head along with guys jamming out at the drum. Thunder Mountain was definitely ready for this recording; they finished many of the songs with one take.

So after all of the songs were put down for the CD, Brandon "called it" and I could've sworn I heard some applause. With the Chief sitting in the audience as a listener enjoying some time with his grandson, Chief Clayton offered a word of prayer and it was time to eat. Staffers from P-Dub Productions made a delicious spaghetti dinner for lunch with side salads and corn soup with hominy and squash, potato salad, fry bread, and my favorite was the meatloaf!



Brandon Winneshiek setting up his mics for Thunder Mountain Singers

Its a small basketball world

Sanford LittleEagle
Staff Writer

At the beginning of the school year, these two girls probably had no idea they would be playing basketball for their school on the same night on the same court. Both are 7th graders, both play Gaurd, but they play for two totally different teams. On left Alexandra Decorah, 12, plays for the Mauston Golden Eagles. On right, Mabel White Eagle, 13, plays for the WI Dells Lady Chiefs. These are the daughters to twin sister's Rocky Decorah and Michelle Decorah.

